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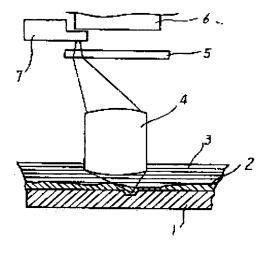
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(54) MANUFACTURING DEVICE FOR SEMICONDUCTOR

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To improve the forming capability of a minute pattern by receiving a liquid onto a photo-resist film and scanning the pattern while immersing the nose of a reducing glass in the liquid when the pattern is exposed or detected to the photo-resist film applied onto a substrate.

CONSTITUTION: The photo-resist film 2 is applied onto the substrate 1, and beams from an illumination system 6 for exposing the pattern are scanned, projected and exposed by using the reducing glass 4 interlocked with a pattern position detector 7 through the original figure pattern 5. In this constitution, the liquid 3, such as ethane trichloride trifluoride having a 1.36 refractive index or chlorobenzene having a 1.53 refractive index or the like is received on the surface of the resist film 2, and the beams are projected, exposed and scanned while immersing the nose of the glass 4 in the liquid. Accordingly, resolvable line width can be thinned respectively as 0.69 and 0.62 as compared to 0.9µm resolvable line width in air in the case



when using the glass 4 of λ =0.436 μ m and sin θ =0.28, and the limit of the resolution of the pattern is elevated remarkably.

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	MANUFACTURING APPARATU	

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Specification

Title of the Invention

Semiconductor Manufacturing Apparatus

A semiconductor manufacturing apparatus; characterized in that it is configured to perform, via a liquid, detection of a pattern on a substrate on which a photosensitive material has been coated or exposure and formation of a pattern.

Detailed Explanation of the Invention

The present invention relates to a manufacturing apparatus for highly integrated semiconductor devices, etc. that use fine patterns.

Among semiconductor manufacturing processes, the lithography process, which forms a fine pattern on a substrate, is the most important, and photographic technology that uses light is the main current for this process at present.

In demand in this lithography process is, in addition to higher integration and higher density of semiconductor devices, improvement of fine pattern formation capability and of the positioning (alignment) function to form a pattern at the desired position.

However, in the case where the photographic technology discussed above is used, the required formation of fine patterns of approximately one micron is approaching the limits of formation capability due to limitations on the wavelengths that can be used in exposure.

In addition, in order to form a pattern at the prescribed position, it is necessary to detect the position of the pattern already formed on the substrate with high accuracy. In general, when performing position detection, as shown in FIG. 1, the pattern on the substrate 1 (concave portion in the drawing) is covered by a photosensitive

material 2 such as photoresist, and, moreover, flatness cannot be expected at the surface of the photoresist. For this reason, refraction, etc. of the pattern detection light becomes uneven, and there have been many cases in which problems are caused in position detection accuracy.

The purpose of the present invention is to provide a revolutionary semiconductor manufacturing apparatus that is designed by focusing on the above points and that is able to bring about improvement of fine pattern formation capability and improvement of pattern position detection accuracy.

To achieve the aforementioned purpose, the present invention is configured to perform, via a liquid, detection of a pattern on a substrate on which a photoresist (photosensitive material) has been coated or exposure and formation of a pattern.

The present invention will be explained in detail below using embodiments.

First, the basic principle of the present invention will be explained. In general, the pattern resolution limit R of pattern projection optical systems used in pattern formation for semiconductor devices, etc. is indicated by the following equation.

 $R = 0.61 \lambda/n \times \sin \theta$ Here,

λ: wavelength of light used in exposure

n: refractive index of the atmosphere in which the exposure optical system is installed

θ: characteristic value of the reduction lens

In order to highly integrate semiconductor devices, the pattern that forms the semiconductor device must be made more fine, and it is necessary to improve the pattern resolution limit R of the projection optical system.

Therefore, up to the present, efforts such as 0 shortening the exposure wavelength and 2 making the characteristic value $\sin\theta$ of the lens larger have been made. However, the respective amounts of these are already close to the limits due to physical limitations. In addition, pattern projection exposure up to this point has only been performed in air, and in the above equation, it was always n=1. Therefore, in the present invention, a liquid in which n is larger than 1 is used, and an attempt is made to dramatically improve the pattern resolution limit R.

FIG. 2 is a drawing that shows an example of application to a conventional reduction projection type exposure apparatus.

A reduction projection exposure apparatus is an apparatus that forms a semiconductor device pattern on the entire surface of a substrate 1 while reducing an original image pattern 5 via a reduction lens 4 each time a substrate 1 on which a photosensitive material (photoresist) 2 has been coated is moved by a predetermined amount and performing projection exposure onto the substrate 1. In addition, in the present apparatus, the photosensitive material 2 that is coated onto the substrate 1 is held in a liquid 3. In this case, the liquid 3 is filled into the space between the substrate 1 and the reduction lens 4, and the photosensitive material surface that has been coated onto the substrate is kept in the liquid. Then, the liquid 3 is filled so that a portion of or all of the reduction lens 3 [sic; 4] is submerged as shown in the drawing. Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 3, the configuration may be such that a nozzle 9 is provided at a portion of the reduction lens 4, the liquid 3 is caused to flow in via a liquid inflow port 8 thereof and flows out onto the substrate 1 to keep the photosensitive material surface in the liquid.

Note that, in the drawing, 6 is an illumination system that exposes the pattern, and 7 is a pattern position detector.

In the relevant configuration, if the high-resolution reduction lens that can be obtained and used in this apparatus is, for example, $\lambda = 0.436$ microns and $\sin \theta = 0.28$, when the refractive index n of the atmosphere in which the exposure optical system is installed is changed to be larger than 1, improvement of the resolution limit R is possible as shown in FIG. 4.

That is, in contrast to the resolvable line width having been 0.95 microns when exposure was performed in air as has been the case up to the present, for example, by using a liquid in which n = 1.36 (for example, ethane trichloride trifluoride) or a liquid in which n = 1.53 (for example, chlorobenzene), it is possible to make the resolution limits more fine to 0.69 microns and 0.62 microns respectively, and it is possible to dramatically improve pattern formation capability.

In addition, if the refractive index n_P of the photoresist coated onto the substrate and the refractive index n_L of the liquid are made the same, as discussed above, correction is performed by the liquid as shown in FIG. 2 even if we assume that the photoresist surface is not flat, so it is possible to drastically reduce adverse effects resulting from photoresist which have occurred up until now during pattern detection, and stable, highly accurate pattern detection becomes possible.

Another effect of the present invention is that, since it is possible to maintain the level of cleanliness of the liquid used through techniques such as distillation, one can expect prevention of the occurrence of defects attributable to the fact that dust contained in the air adheres to the photoresist surface as has been the case up to the

present. In particular, for sub-micron fine pattern regions formed by reduction projection exposure apparatuses, it has been thought to be difficult to remove fine dust contained in the air, and the relevant benefits of the present invention are considered to be great.

In addition, with respect to positioning error resulting from expansion and contraction of the substrate accompanying temperature changes during the exposure operation, since it is possible to perform temperature control of the substrate using a liquid with a high thermal capacity in comparison with air, it has various advantages such as the ability to prevent substrate temperature changes in advance.

Note that in the embodiment above, the explanation was limited to a reduction projection type exposure apparatus, but the present invention is not limited to this, and its effects would be great even if it were applied to a magnification projection exposure apparatus that forms a fine pattern on a substrate or to apparatuses for inspection and measurement of fine patterns on a substrate.

Brief Explanation of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional schematic drawing that shows an example of a substrate on which a pattern has been formed, FIG. 2 is a partial cross-sectional schematic drawing that shows an embodiment of the present invention, FIG. 3 is a partial cross-sectional schematic drawing that shows another embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 4 is a diagram that shows an example of the effects of the present invention.

- 1 substrate
- 2 photosensitive material
- 3 liquid
- 4 reduction lens
- 5 original image pattern

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60半導体製造装置

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20出 昭56(1981) 3 月18日

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発明の名称 半導体製造装置

特許 請求の範囲:

液体を介して、感光剤を歯布した基板上のパタ ーンの検出、あるいはパターンの露光、形成を行 なり如く構成したことを特徴とする半導体製造装

発明の詳細な説明

本発明は、番細パターンを用いた高集積半導体 素子等の製造装置に関するものである。

半導体製造工程の中で、最細パターンを基板上 に形成するリングラフィ工程が最も重要であり、 現在との工程には、光を使用した写真技術が主席 をしめている。

本リソグラフイ工程においては、半導体素子の 高集積化、高密度化にともない、歯細パターンの 形成能力と所望の位置にパターンを形成する位置 合せ(アライメント)機能の向上が要求されてい る。

しかし、削述の写真技術を用いる場合、要求さ

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最終頁に続く

れる1ミクロン程度の番細パターンの形成は、螺 光に使用できる波長の割約から、形成能力の限界 にきている。

また、所留の位置にパターンを形成するために は、すでに形成されている基板上のパターンの位 置を高精度に検出する必要がある。一般に位置検 出を行なり際、第1凶に示すよりに、基板1上の パターン(図中の凹部分)は、ホトレジストなど の感光剤2におおわれており、 しかもホトレジス トの表面に平坦震を期待できない。このため、パ ターン検出光の屈折などが不均一になり、位位検 出精度に問題を生ずることが多かつた。

本発明の目的は、上配の点に着目してなされた ものであり、微細パターンの形成能力の向上とパ ターン位置検出精度の向上をもたらし得る画期的 な半導体製造装置を提供するものである。

上記の目的を達成するために、本発明では、液 体を介して、ホトレジスト(感光剤)を盤布した **基板上のパターンの検出、あるいはパターンの第** 光、形成を行なり如く構成したものである。

特開昭57-153433(2)

以下、本発明を実施例によつて詳細に説明する。 最初に本発明の基本的原理について説明する。 一般に半導体素子等のパターン形成に使用される パターン投影光学系のパターン解像限界Rは次式 で示される。

$$R = 0.61 \frac{\lambda}{n \times \sin \theta}$$

ととで、 1: 露光に使用する光の波長

n: 需光光学系が設備されている雰囲 気の屈折率

θ:縮小レンズの固有値

半導体素子を高集積化するためには、半導体素子を形成するパターンを微細化しなければならず、投影光学系のパターン解像限界Rを向上させる必要がある。

そとで、これまでは、① 第光波長を短かくする、② レンズの固有値 sia 8 を大きくする、などの努力がなされてきた。しかし、これらの諸量も物理的制約からすでに限界に近い。また、これまでのパターン投影舞光は空気中で行なわれており、上式

て感光剤面を液体中心保持してもよい。"

なお、図において、6 はパターンを露光する照明系、7 はパターン位置検出器である。

かかる構成において、例えば本装置に利用できる入手可能な高解像度縮小レンズが、 $\lambda=0.436$ ミクロン、 $\sin\theta=0.28$ である場合には、露光光学系が設置されている雰囲気の屈折率 n を 1 より大きく変化させると、第 4 図に示すごとく解像限界Rが向上する。

すなわち、これまでのように空気中で露光した場合には、解像できる線幅が0.95ミクロンであつたのに対し、例えば n=1.36 の液体(例えば三塩化三フツ化エタン等)あるいは、 n=1.53 の液体(例えばクロルベンゼン等)を使用することにより、解像限界をそれぞれ0.69ミクロン、0.62ミクロンにまで数細化することができ、パターン形成能力を飛躍的に向上せしめることができる。

また、基板に塗布されたホトレジストの屈折率 ロッと液体の屈折率ロ & を同一にすれば、助送の ようにホトレジスト表面が、仮に平坦でなくとも において、つねにロニ1となつていた。そとで、本発明では、ロが1より大きい液体を使用し、パターン解像限界 Rを飛躍的に向上しようとするものである。

第2回は、本発明を縮小投影型の募光装置に適用した一例を示す図である。

期小投影響光装置は、感光剤(ホトレンに を放射を表現1を定するかける。 を対けるを動かして超がしてがから、 を対けるのでは、 を対けるのでは、 を変化がある。 を変化が、 を

第2凶に示すよりに液体で補正されるため、パタ ーン検出時にとれまで生じていたホトレジストに よる悪影響を抜本的に除くことができ、安定した 高い精度のパターン検出が可能となる。

本発明のその他の効果として、使用する液体を蒸留等の手法により清浄度を維持することができるため、これまでのように空気中に含まれる事がホトレジスト表面に付着することに起因する不良の発生を防止することが期待できる。 特に、縮小投影電光装置で形成するミクロン以下の微細パターン領域では、これまで空気中に含まれる微細な事を除く事が困難であると考えられる。

さらに、第光作業中の徳度変化にともなり基板の伸縮による位置合せ観整に対しても、空気に比して熱容量の大きい液体で基板の温度制御をする ととができるため、基板の温度変化を未然に防止できるなど、様々なる利点を有するものである。

なか、上配実施例では、縮小投影型の第光装置 に限つて脱明したが、本発明はとれに限らず基板

特開昭57-153433(3)

上にパターンを形成する等倍の投影の光装値や、 基板上の最細パターンの検査、計測装置に適用し てもその効果は大きい。

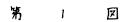
凶節の簡単な説明

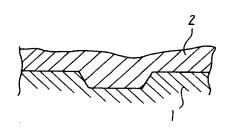
第1 図はパターンの形成された基板の一例を示す断面略図、第2 図は本発明の一実施例を示す一部断面略図、第3 図は本発明の他の実施例を示す一部断面略図、かよび第4 図は本発明の効果の一例を示す観図である。

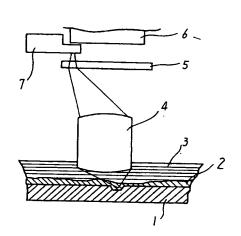
1 …基板、2 … 感光剤、3 …液体、4 …縮小レン ズ、5 …原面パターン。

代理人 弁理士 導田利幸

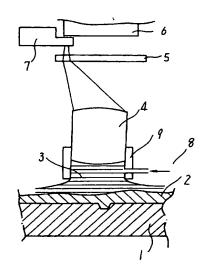
第 2 図



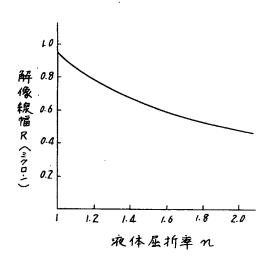




第 3 図



第 4 図



第1頁の続き

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